

HILL WASN'T THERE.

The Democrats Discuss the Tariff Situation in Caucus.

Senators Hill, Murphy and Irby Were All Absent.

AT LOSS WHAT TO DO.

They Claim to be Anxious to Pass the Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Democrats of the senate yesterday decided to retire behind closed doors for the purpose of settling their differences on the tariff and trying to reach an amicable understanding. A program was arranged for a caucus, and accordingly at 3 o'clock the senate adjourned and the Democratic members walked into the marble room and closed the doors. Senators Hill, Murphy and Irby were the only Democrats present at the capitol who did not respond to the caucus call. Senator Hill was not notified of the intention to hold a caucus until the last minute and then declined to enter it because of his attitude on the bill. Senator Irby left the capitol without giving any explanation of his absence. Senator Murphy went away pleading an engagement.

The caucus continued for three hours, and without reaching any conclusion or taking a vote on any proposition, adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock, when another meeting will be held.

The discussion of some points was very warm, and especially just before adjournment, when Senator Vilas was speaking. Several senators interrupted him with questions, and criticized the course he was pursuing in the senate. This called forth equally tart replies from the Wisconsin senator, and there was a prospect of the debate becoming more personal when, upon the suggestion of Senator Gorman, the adjournment took place.

The caucus merely served to emphasize the two facts that the Democratic senators are all anxious to pass a tariff bill and that there are still wide differences as to the kind of bill they can pass. It was recognized from the beginning that Senator Vilas' motion to strike out the differential duty on sugar occupied a most important position in the present controversy, and several senators intimated that until there could be assurances of its withdrawal no conclusion could be reached in caucus.

Senators Blanchard and Caffery of Louisiana were both conspicuous in the caucus proceedings. Instead of showing any disposition to yield the sugar differential to the tariff conference committee he asked to retain that feature and forty per cent ad valorem, and to add the one-tenth of a cent additional on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on sugar, and also to continue for this year enough duty to pay the bounty on the McKinley law on sugar grown in this country to make the duty equal to two cents per pound. Senator Blanchard said if the sugar schedule was made less protective than at present then he would vote to postpone the bill indefinitely.

He was called to task by another senator, who told him it would be better that he should make good his explanation by his action in the senate than in caucus, or a threat, to which he replied that he would not fail to show his devotion to his state in every proper way in the senate. The Louisiana men also reminded the caucus of the result of the last conference of the kind and demanded that the agreement then made be lived up to.

Almost every senator present made brief addresses during the continuance of the caucus and Senator Vilas and the Louisianians were on their feet several times. Senator Gorman was one of the few who did not speak. Senator Smith's speech caused something of a sensation. He said that he knew of four Democratic senators who would vote against the bill if the proposition of Mr. Vilas should prevail.

During the course of the debate, Senator Jones, replying to an assertion that had been made that the senate was trying to cram its bill down the throat of the house, said that without saying what had taken place in conference upon the amendments agreed upon, the senate conferred had made more concessions than the house conference. The house had agreed to some amendments, but the senate had agreed to concede from more than the house.

It is important to keep the liver and kidneys in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for invigorating these organs.

A Good Place to Cool Off.
Come out to the cold storage rooms of the Mooser Ice Co. one of those hot days and get cool.

A Thoughtful Person
consults his best interests by having a box of Krause's Headache Capsules at hand; taken as directed will prevent or stop any kind of a headache, no matter what the cause, in fact if your skull was cracked it would prevent pain.

Sold by all druggists.
822 calls up the Peorias.
We bought
3,000 feet of rubber garden hose at a bargain, which we guarantee to be first class in every respect. To close it out we will let you have it the same way.

A. M. SNYDER'S
Plumbing Establishment,
620 Kansas ave.
For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It's a wonderfully good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for Piles. J. K. Jones.

Come out and see those cold storage rooms at the Mooser Ice Co. plant.
Prencott & Co. will remove to No. 118 West Eighth this month.

AGAINST THE A. R. U.

The Motion of Debs et al to Dismiss Overruled by Judge Woods.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Debs and the other officers of the American Railway union met with a decided reverse yesterday in their fight against the prosecution for contempt in the United States court. The court decided that the answer filed by the defendants is not a sufficient reply to the charge of contempt, and the motion of their attorneys that they be discharged was overruled. To-day the court will hear the evidence of the government to sustain the contempt charge, and the defendants will be given the opportunity to produce evidence in their defense.

LONG LITIGATION IN SIGHT

Mrs. Leland Stanford Rejects the Government's Claim for \$15,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Mrs. Leland Stanford, by her attorneys, has notified the government through the United States district attorney that she claims for \$15,000,000 against the estate of Senator Stanford, who has been rejected. This means that Mrs. Stanford considers the demand of the government unjust and without foundation, and that it will be paid, if ever, only at the end of long litigation. So far as the government is concerned, the matter will rest in its present state for several months at least.

WAR BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

Serious Disturbances Have Again Occurred at Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 25.—War has broken out again among the striking miners. Since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon two deputy sheriffs have been killed, a third fatally wounded and a fourth badly hurt. Two desperate strikers did it all, and they are surrounded on the mountain near Coalburg, refusing to surrender. The officers are determined to take them, dead or alive, and will close in on them as soon as more military reaches the scene.

TRAIN MEN AS MARSHALS.

Request of the Southern Pacific Managers Refused by Officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Southern Pacific managers have made application at the United States marshal's office to have twenty-five of their freight engineers and freight conductors deputized, but as yet the request has not been granted. At the marshal's office it is considered impracticable for train hands to act as deputy United States marshals.

RECOGNITION OF HAWAII.

The Cabinet Spends Some Time Discussing the United States Minister's Acts.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The cabinet spent some time yesterday in discussing the latest phase of the Hawaiian situation, and the formal recognition of the new republic of Hawaii by United States Minister Willis. It was felt the minister had been a little bit precipitate in so committing the government of the United States without first consulting the department of state, as is said to be customary in such cases, and as was done by the British commissioner, Mr. Wodehouse. Still, the general opinion was that the minister's action was only premature, as the United States ultimately would be obliged to accord recognition to the new government, which appears to have been organized regularly.

Terrible Heat in Oklahoma.

PERRY, Ok., July 25.—Yesterday was the hottest day ever experienced in this city. The thermometer showed 114 at 2 o'clock in the shade and 140 in the sun. From noon till 5 o'clock it was from 105 to 115 in the shade. Several persons were prostrated by heat.

"You say that Miss Kully's singing of a pathetic ballad moved the entire assembly?"

"Yes, indeed. Most of them were three blocks away by the time she had finished the first verse."—Chicago Record.

Necessary.

Castleton—Have you purchased your vacation outfit yet?

Clubberly—Oh, yes.
Castleton—Where are you going?
Clubberly—I think I shall stay home.
—New York Herald.

Desperate Efforts.

Tom—The management seem to have spared no expense in the production of this play.
Kitty—No, indeed. They have given each chorus girl at least three coats of paint.—Tit-Bits.

Great Progress.

"Henpeck has improved wonderfully since his marriage."
She—Well, no wonder, his wife gives him a piece of her mind every day.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Silver Leaf vinegar remains in the front. It is the best table and pickling vinegar. Ask your grocer for it and take no other. It is the cheapest.

ON TO WASHINGTON.

The Santa Fe Puts in a Low Rate for Knights of Pythias Conclave.

The Santa Fe road has again taken the reins in its own hands by announcing that it will make a one fare round trip rate for the great Knights of Pythias conclave at Washington, D. C., regardless of action of other lines.

Dates of sale will be August 23 and 24, final limit Sept. 8, which can be extended to Sept. 15, by deposit with joint agent in Washington.

There is no restriction to return on specified dates. Privilege will be allowed of coming back to eastern gateways of A. T. & S. F. R. R., by a different line than that used going. These concessions are not only available for K. of P., but are open to the general public.

Having purchased F. W. Whitlister's interest in the firm, we are prepared to give the people of Topeka the best market affords. WHITNEY & SON, 730 Kansas ave.

We put on new neckbands on shirts. Peerless Steam Laundry, 113 and 115 West Eighth street.

CAFFERY ON SUGAR.

Moves That the Bounty on Sugar Stand Unrepealed.

He Commends Hill for Defending the President.

FAITH WAS BROKEN.

Louisiana Senators Were Not Treated Right, He Says.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In the senate yesterday afternoon Mr. Caffery followed Mr. Hill, first moving that the conference be instructed to make the following amendment:

"That the bounty provided in said act shall stand unrepealed to the extent that there shall be paid to the producer of sugar from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown in the United States during the year 1894, or from maple sap produced in the United States during the year 1894 under license for 1894 and subject to the limitations imposed by law, on all sugars testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, 9-10 of 1 cent per pound, and upon all such sugars testing less than 90 per cent by the polariscope, and not less than 80 degrees, 8-10 of 1 cent per pound."

Mr. Caffery then commended Senator Hill for his defense of the president, declared there was nothing in the letter which need arouse the ire of the senators who felt themselves aggrieved, and the Louisiana declaration it did not call for the denunciations of the senator from Maryland. He then read an extract from that letter and commented upon it in favorable terms. He declared the president was exonerated from the charges made against him by Mr. Gorman. The very evidence adduced by Mr. Gorman, he said, justified the president in writing the letter he had. There was absolutely no law and no allegation that Mr. Cleveland had violated the functions of his office in giving his views to the chairman of the ways and means committee. If the members of the finance committee had denounced the bill as they did in saying certain features of the bill involved party surrender, how was it wrong for the president to charge "perfidy and dishonor?"

Since the secrets of the past were to be divulged, he would no longer keep in the dark the secrets of his own prison. Louisiana senators had been made the target for the slings and arrows of the tariff reformers. The time had come for him to tell his story. He was at a little conference at which were present, among others, Messrs. Bruce and Gorman. It was decided at that conference that the tariff on raw and refined sugar should be 40 per cent on raw and 50 per cent on refined sugar was proper.

"I took that schedule to the finance committee and gave it to Senator Jones," he continued. "Mr. Jones, after calculating, pointed out that in the differential allowed the refining was so added a different rate greater than the McKinley law. I thereupon withdrew it. After further consultation I presented another schedule, placing 1 cent on raw and 1 1/2 on refined. So it remained for some time, when I was admonished by Mr. Gorman and said Mr. Jones that the second meant free sugar. Mr. Jones told me the sugar refining interests would favor free sugar if that schedule was insisted upon. He wanted me to accept 40 per cent on raw and refined and one-eighth of a cent on refined sugar. That schedule was not acceptable to me or the sugar growers and I want the country to know it was dictated by the refining interests. At last we accepted it with the understanding the bounty provision for 1894 should stand. I can't say whether Senator Jones to say whether I have said the truth, but neither of the senators replied."

He then continued to describe the subtle methods employed to emasculate the sugar schedule and defeat the bill. The difference between the bill from New York (Hill) were past finding out. Upon the motion to make the schedule go into effect on the passage of the bill some of the Democrats jumped the track and violated their agreement. That was the first time faith was broken with the Louisiana senators. What subtle force was it, he asked, that sought to strike down the sugar agriculturist and to throw its protecting wing about the gigantic sugar refining interest?

He referred in sarcastic tones to Mr. Gorman's statement that however distasteful a duty on sugar was to himself and others, they knew the two votes of the Louisiana senators were necessary to pass the bill. "You have told us the attitude of everybody else. Will you tell us what the attitude of the Louisiana senators would have been if sugar had been placed on the free list?" asked Mr. Teller.

"Frankly," replied Mr. Caffery. "I will say if sugar had been placed upon the free list we would have voted against the bill."

He then proceeded to discuss the sugar schedule of the McKinley bill, and this brought out an animated debate on sugar making between Senators Aldrich, Gray, Caffery and Aldrich. The latter stated that it had been asserted that about 86 per cent of sugars grown in Louisiana would receive the benefit of the one-eighth cent differential. Mr. Caffery said the percentage would be about 74.

Mr. Caffery's speech was still in progress when at 3:05 o'clock Mr. Cockrell secured recognition to move an adjournment, which motion was adopted.

Hard Coal Cheap.

The Southwestern Fuel company has made large purchases of Pennsylvania and Los Cerrillos anthracite coal, and are offering these coals at very low prices to such persons as are in a position to place orders for July and August delivery. Call for information and prices at our office.

THE SOUTHWESTERN FUEL COMPANY, 634 Kansas avenue.
Telephone No. 193.

KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Four Men Crushed to Death by the Falling of a Cage.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Four men were instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the falling of an elevator in Clausen & Price's brewery.

The cable of the elevator which was used for hoisting grain, broke and the car fell on top of the men, who were in the pit below.

Lillookalani Protests.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The president submitted to the senate yesterday, as part of the Hawaiian correspondence a letter from Minister Willis, dated June 23, in which that official reports the receipt on June 21 of a protest, signed Lillookalani, residing from her standpoint the facts prior and subsequent to the overthrow of the monarchy; protesting against all such acts, and earnestly requesting that the United States will not extend its recognition to any such government thus formed.

Big Fire at Chenoa, Ill.

CHENOA, Ill., July 25.—A great conflagration wiped out the finest part of the business portion of this place yesterday afternoon, starting in Ballinger's livery stable. All of the business houses in two blocks on both sides of the street and south of the Toledo, Peoria and Western were destroyed. The loss is not less than \$100,000, with about one-half insured.

Francisco Nominated for Congress.

HARRISVILLE, Mo., July 25.—The People's party in convention here nominated the Rev. A. B. Francisco as a candidate for congress for the Sixth congressional district.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Representative Thomas B. Reed has been renominated by the Republican convention of the First Maine district.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business Tuesday was \$10,841,000, of which \$91,177,332 was gold reserve.

R.bert Morehead, charged with the murder of Shafer in Holt county, Missouri, July 4, has been arrested in Perry by the police. There was a reward of \$400 for Morehead.

The Indian territory miners' strike has been declared off, the miners accepting the company's terms. Work at the mines will resume at once. This prevents the anticipated riotous trouble.

In St. Louis Augusta Koch, 71 years old, wearied by her nearly three-quarters of a century on earth, wrapped herself in a coal-oil saturated sheet as a shroud, and then setting it on fire, perished. Her remains were respectfully buried.

In Winona, Minn., by the caving-in of the walls of a cistern at the Young Ladies' Catholic seminary three bricklayers and a boy 9 years old were buried under eight feet of earth and brick. A force of men were at once started to digging, but all were dead when found.

Secretary Hoke Smith has approved lists of railroad selections embracing 190,841 acres of land in Utah, included in a grant to the Central Pacific railroad, and 5,901 acres within the primary limits of the grant for the Southern Pacific railroad.

In Terre Haute, Ind., Levi Winkler and Charles Williams met in front of Williams' residence, when Williams charged Winkler with being too intimate with Mrs. Williams. Winkler denied it and followed up the denial with three pistol shots, and Williams dropped dead.

William Melville, the correspondence clerk of the Bank of California in San Francisco, has made a confession that has astonished the bank of one-eighth of a cent on refined sugar. Melville says that during the last thirteen years he has stolen \$35,000 of the bank's funds.

It can be stated authoritatively that there is no foundation for the published report that Secretary Gresham had apologized to M. Tateno, the Japanese minister, for utterances contained in a telegram sent by the secretary of state to the Japanese government through Minister Dunn of Tokio.

There are two good councils of the National Provident union in Texas.

The semiannual report of the supreme court, Ancient Foresters of America, gives an increase of membership for the past six months as 9,000.

During 1893 \$170,000 was paid by the National Provident union to beneficiaries.

The Independent Order of the Sons of Benjamin has 15,000 members and has paid endowments amounting to \$1,219,769.

Modern Woodmen.

The average cost to maintain \$1,000 insurance for four years per annum has been \$4.35.

The death rate for January and February was unusually large, and but for the excellent condition of the benefit fund a double assessment might have been necessary.

Ayer's Ague cure is a vegetable preparation, and warranted to cure all malarial disorders.

ANNUAL REUNION.

G. A. R., Pittsburg, Pa.—Santa Fe Road.

To enable comrades, their families and friends to make this trip to the great national Grand Army and Naval Reunions at Pittsburg, Pa., the Santa Fe always first to arrange for the comfort and accommodation of its patrons, has made the low rate of one fare for the round trip. Also note the Santa Fe will accept these tickets for return passage on any date to and including September 25. Tickets sold September 7 and 8.

The STATE JOURNAL'S Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

3,000 feet of rubber garden hose, can be bought at a bargain in large or small quantities at
A. M. SNYDER & CO., 630 Kansas ave.

A Good Place to Cool Off.
Come out to the cold storage rooms of the Mooser Ice Co. one of those hot days and get cool.

OLD CLO.

New Industry That Promises Good Results for Sufferers and Purchasers.

"Have you any children, and would you like to buy some cheap clothing for them?" This came from a voice that came from a huge moving bundle of clothing at the back door the other morning.

Here was an innovation in peddlism. The clothing club man had been around and all the rest of his ilk, but this was the first of this kind seen. He was invited in and negotiations for some of the stock were opened. There were boys' trousers for seven cents, a whole suit for fifteen cents, and girls' ruffled frocks for five cents, and various other things for ridiculous low prices.

A purchase of twenty-five cents' worth made a favorable impression on the bargain man. It needed only a glance to see that the things were made over from larger garments. With the influence of a cup of coffee and a plate of cakes the made-over clothes man was easily inveigled into telling a short history of the make and origin of this new industry. He had a large family. His wife and four girls, all well grown but some without employment, had made some clothes for a neighbor's children in the evening. This suggested a new manufacturing and mercantile field. The head of the house who sorted rags in a warehouse, set about making a collection of larger garments of the sort that could be reduced in size. Sometimes he begged them and sometimes he bought them. The garments to be made over were washed before the cutting and sewing begins. A pair of trousers will make two pairs for a boy 10 or 12 years old. A wrapper or a dress will make four or five dresses for girls from 5 to 10. The clothes are all well made and clean, and the fit is probably as good as the average. They are primitive in style, perhaps, but what can one expect for a dime? There is no profuse display of buttons. The mother cuts and prepares for the sewing and the girls sew, while the father procures the material and does the selling. Sometimes they net for their week's work as much as \$12, sometimes more.

FIVE HUNDRED MILES.

Railroad Building in 1894 "matter than for a Number of Years.

During the six months of the present year, up to July 1, only 495 miles of new railroad were built in this country. That is less than any previous half year for many years. It is only a third of what was built in a similar period of 1891, 700 miles less than during the first half of 1892, and 530 miles below the first half of 1893. The total track built in each of those years was 2,585 miles in 1893, 4,010 miles in 1892 and 4,013 miles in 1891. Usually the proportion of new track laid in the first half of the year is between thirty and forty per cent of the total reported for the year. If past experience is to be repeated this year, this report of 495 miles built means that only about 1,500 miles will be built in 1894, and such a low figure as that has not been reported since accurate records have been kept. But there is good reason to believe that the total of new railroad constructed in the twelve months will be larger than the result reported for the half year may seem to promise, judging only from the proportion of work that has heretofore been done in the early part of the year. Railroad men are surprised to know that even 500 miles of new road have been built, so quietly has the work gone on, generally on short lines widely distributed over the country, few of them making connections with roads. What will be done during the rest of the year depends, of course, on the changes that may occur in the state of financial affairs of the country. But it is a fact of much significance that the amount of new road in which the investment made is too great to be lost by any failure to complete the projects is probably larger than at this time last year.

Consumption of Meat.

Out of a steer weighing 1,000 pounds there is obtained only 180 pounds of really choice meat, two ribs and two loins, which are sold to fancy butchers and hotel men for eighteen to twenty cents a pound, while the rest of the animal is worth only from three to eleven cents. An average sized hotel of the first class takes \$1,400 worth of beef a month. By the time the house is taken out every pound of beef that goes on the table in a well hospitable costs fifty cents a pound, which goes far toward explaining the logic of the rates charged by such establishments.

Increase of Crime in Hot Weather.

The increase of crimes of violence during a heated term cannot fail to suggest to the student of social science the multiplication of comfort-giving appliances—and notably of fresh water and cooling shade—as agencies likely to diminish the number of murders and suicides in cities. If poor people could find more comfort at home they would not flock together into places in which bad drink, added to the abnormal excitement produced by the high temperature, soon deprives them of caution and urges them to violence.

Selling Land in France.

Anciently, in many parts of France, when a sale of land took place, it was the custom to have twelve adult witnesses accomplished by twelve little boys; and, when the price of the land was paid and its surrender took place, the ears of the boys were pulled and they were beaten severely, so that the pain thus inflicted should make an impression upon their memory, and, if required afterward, they might bear witness to the sale.



Minnie M. Keyser
Patahala, Ohio.

Consumption Checked.

Obstinate Case of Catarrh Local Applications Failed—Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen:—I ought to make known my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla, so that others afflicted may learn where to find a remedy for that serious and obstinate disease, catarrh. It troubled me seriously. I had a dull aching sensation in the top of my head, and the usual discharge from the nose. I became so fatigued that morning I could do nothing but sleep and spit. My lungs were also being rapidly affected, and had it not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla, I would have died.'

A Consumptive's Grave.

long ago. I have taken about ten bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which have effectually cured me. Before resorting to this medicine, I used all the catarrh remedies, inhalants and local applications. I heard that you seemed to

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

reach the seat of the disease. In fact I grew scarce while using them. I owe my cure to the blood purifying powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MINNIE M. KEYSER, Patahala, Ohio.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, etc.

Time to Stop.

Under the machinery of the law as at present administered a lawyer has great advantages over a witness. Recognition of this fact is probably the reason why people always enjoy seeing a witness get the better of his examiner.

An exchange reports a case in which the plaintiff had testified that his financial position had always been good. The opposing counsel took him in hand for cross examination and undertook to break down his testimony upon this point.

"Have you ever been bankrupt?" asked the lawyer.

"I have not," was the answer.

"Now, be careful. Did you ever stop payment?"

"Yes."

"Ah, I thought we should get at it finally. When did that happen?"

"After I had paid all I owed."—Youth's Companion.

Intensely Occupied.

"Don't bother me, please," said Chawles to a friend who had addressed him. "I can't answer any questions. Really I'm getting brain-fag as it is."

"What's the matter?"

"My doctor asked me yesterday how many cigarettes I smoked in a day, and I'm busy counting them for him."—Washington Star.

Not to Be Fooled.

Domestic—Where shall I take this prescription, mum?

Mrs. Sharpey—Anywhere except to Pillsbury & Co.'s. Their goods are not fresh. I bought a postage stamp of them yesterday, and it was last year's issue. —New York Weekly

At the Colored Vexer Club Hall.

Master of Ceremonies—What am younch escort, Miss Snowball?

Miss Snowball—He am gone home, but I speels him back every minute. He dun forget his razor.—New York Press.

Consumption of Meat.

Out of a steer weighing 1,000 pounds there is obtained only 180 pounds of really choice meat, two ribs and two loins, which are sold to fancy butchers and hotel men for eighteen to twenty cents a pound, while the rest of the animal is worth only from three to eleven cents. An average sized hotel of the first class takes \$1,400 worth of beef a month. By the time the house is taken out every pound of beef that goes on the table in a well hospitable costs fifty cents a pound, which goes far toward explaining the logic of the rates charged by such establishments.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.